

THE KARNATAKA VILLAGE PANCHAYATS AND LOCAL BOARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1981.

Motion to Consider

SRI B. RAMAIAH (Minister for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj).—Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1981, be taken into consideration.”

The question was proposed

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ. —ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ದೇಶದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕಾಯಿದೆಗಳು ಅಸ್ತತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವಿವಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವಂತಹ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಹ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ, ಎಲ್ಲ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಕಾಯಿದೆಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಾವು ಆ ಒಂದು ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮ್ಮತನೀತಿಗಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಗಣಿಕಾರ ಕಾಯಿದೆಗೆ ಅಡರಲಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಕೆಲವು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಈಗ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಅಸ್ತತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಇದೆ. ಸಮ್ಮತನೀತಿಗಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಜನರನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ತರಬೇತಿ, ಇವರೂ ಸಹ ಹೊಸ ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬೇಕು. ಸಮ್ಮತನೀತಿಗಾಗಿ ಇವರಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದುಕೊಂಡು ನಿರಂತರವಾದಂಥ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಹಳಗಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತಹ ಅವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ ಜನರು ಹಾಗೂ ನಿರಕ್ಷರರನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿ ಈ ಬಾಡು ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಉದ್ದೇಶಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವಾರು ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಅಸ್ತತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾರು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿರ ತ್ತಾರೋ, ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಧಿಸಿದ ತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲದವರೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಕೊಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹವರು ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪರಿಷತ್ ಹಾಗೂ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಲಿಯ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಕನ್‌ಟೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಈಗ ಎಲ್ಲ ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆಯಾ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ಸೋಸಿಯಲ್ ಜಸ್ಟೀಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಅಂದರೆ ೧೮ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಹೂ ಸುಯಾಗಿ ವಿತರಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರುಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಸಹ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಹ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಹೇಸುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ಕಾಯಿದೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ ಇದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಲಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ಸೋಸಿಯಲ್ ಜಸ್ಟೀಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಚೇರ್ಮನ್ ಸಹ ಆಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಲ್ಲದೆ, ೧೮ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಹಾಗೂ ೨೦ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಹೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿತರಣೆಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಹಣದಿಂದ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ತೀವ್ರಗತಿಯಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಒಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮೂಲ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಈ ಒಂದು ಕಾಯಿದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದಿರುವ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಎಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ೮೪೦೦ ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಎಲ್ಲದೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಈ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಆಯಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಸರಹದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಂತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲು ತರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂತಹವರಿಂದ ೨೫ ಪೈಸೆ ತೆಗೆಯನ್ನು ಏನು ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ತಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸರ್ವಾನುಮತದಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM (K.G.F). —Sir, I welcome this Bill and I compliment the hon. Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs for having drafted the Bill in a fitting manner and the hon. Minister for Rural Development for having piloted this Bill. The consequence of the Bill would be to create fear in the minds of the general public and the politicians, the big land lords in the villages that if one commits offence under the Civil Rights Act, one will be prevented from contesting for elections from the Village Panchayats up to the District Boards. While welcoming this measure, I also suggest to the Government that they should also bring in a Bill or an amendment to the Municipalities Act and the Corporations Act that if any person commits offence under the Civil Rights Act and if he is punished and convicted, he must be debarred from contesting the Municipality Elections or the Corporation Elections as the case may be. I hope, the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs will bring an amendment to the Municipalities Act and the Corporations Act.

Sir, of late the atrocities on the scheduled castes are on an increase. The offences under the Civil Rights Act have also been on an increase. For information, I just give the following information. From June 1980 to May 1981, the offences committed under the Civil Rights Act are as follows:—

(1)	Violence resulting in grievous hurt	...	15
(2)	Rape	...	10
(3)	Arson or serious mischief in respect of property belonging to SCs/STs including Narayanpur, Bhalki and other areas.	...	56
(4)	Murders	...	17
(5)	Other offences	...	345

Within twelve months, it comes to about 443. Therefore, they must find out a remedy to prevent it. If you go to a village those big land lords, affluent persons commit, instigate, abet and incite crimes. Therefore I welcome this Bill. If he is debarred or disqualified from contesting the Village Panchayat, Taluk Board, District Board and other organisations' elections, he will have a fear,

I disagree here because after 5 years, they can contest. This one restriction prevents him from committing crimes. According to the Civil Rights Act, the Commissioner says that it is compoundable. It is good but what are they doing in villages? Even if it is compoundable, the villagers threaten to come to the Court; he is not able to appear before the Magistrate to give evidence. You must give him protection to come to the Court to give evidence. The village panchayat must meet his expenditure for coming to the Court. The Hon. Minister Mr. B. Ramaiah should apply his mind in this aspect because he is in-charge of development of rural areas and the Taluk Boards and Village Panchayats comes under him. The 18% earmarked for the development or for the improvement of SC/ST has not been earmarked by the Taluk Boards and you have not taken action so far. The Village Panchayats are also not doing it. Of course, you can say that the Village Panchayats are getting a few hundred rupees in a year and that they are not in a position to meet the expenditure towards electricity itself. At least SCs/STs must be given out of this 18% budget amount for meeting the court expenditure. Under this Civil Rights, when cases are launched by the Police, the people are not coming to the Court to give evidence because they have no money. For that, they say that the Village Panchayat and Taluk Board must meet this expenditure out of 18% budget amount. You have now said that they will be disqualified. How will they be disqualified? There must be a case against him and the affected party must come to the Court and give evidence and if he is convicted he will be disqualified. If there is no evidence, the Magistrate will acquit him. After the acquittal he will again go back to the village and take revenge against the person who has given the complaint. When once have charge-sheeted, you must see that it is proved, or you must produce evidence. Who will give the evidence? The SC person who is affected will give the evidence. So, I only appeal to Mr. B. Ramaiah of Chickmagalur—which place is world known because Smt. Indira Gandhi had contested from that constituency—to be liberal and compassionate towards SC/ST. I will speak about your Department, when the departmental demands comes up for discussion. Therefore, it deals with the majority of the people living in rural parts. You are incharge you have brought this Bill. Mere bringing in an amendment is not sufficient. It must be effectitely implemented. In Taluk Board, the Block Development Officer is not making 18% reservation. What action is there in law to question him? It is a mere administrative order. Therefore what is necessary is that there must be a law compelling all these institutions to earmark 18% of the budget amount towards the development of SC/ST and that

amount must be used for sending SC/ST people to give evidence in the court and they must also be given protection. The State Government is empowered to, under the Civil Rights Act, to impose collective fine on the inhabitants where untouchability offence is committed. In the beginning I have read the number of such cases. There are 443 offences. The houses belonging to SCs were burnt and they were driven away. They are afraid about their personal property. Have you imposed any collective fine so far? Just they are all in paper only. You must implement it. Give courage to the people to live atleast. When there is an atrocity on SCs somebody must go there and enquire and help the poor people. It is not being done. Sir in certain areas SC Doctor runs away for his life. He is driven out to such an extent that he has disappeared from the boundary of Karnataka. That is what is happening; so I welcome this Bill but at the same time you must take action. There is another thing to say. Whenever SCs go to the Police Station, Police don't give protection to them. They do not register complaints and instead they put them in the lock up. Police do not normally have soft-corner for the SCs. They are very soft towards big persons—the monied people. They give different treatment, one for rich and one for poor. If a big man goes to the Police Station, he will be offered a seat whereas the poor man has to stand before the Police Officer with folded hands. If the Police don't give protection, you must take action against them.

“The Public Servants who will fully neglects the investigation of offences punishable under this Act, shall be deemed to have abetted an offence punishable under this Act.”

There is a Government Circular—I am sorry I have not brought it, wherein it is stated that in every sensitive districts where there is friction where there is communal clash which occurs often, the Deputy Commissioners of the District and the Superintendent of Police must necessarily belong to SC. The Government of India Home Ministry has sent that Circular to all the Chief Ministers but that has not been implemented. Why? Instead of appointing SC man, SCs are being withdrawn systematically. Why? What is the reason. When there was atrocity and communal clash in Bidar, you have withdrawn the Deputy Commissioner who belongs to SC. Why? If a shooting takes place and if that Sub-Inspector who shot belongs to SC, immediately there is a clash and he will be driven out. There is no protection even to him. There was a firing in Nippani; 12 persons died. Who was the person that shot? That was not disclosed. There was Police firing in Nargund and Navalgund. Who was the person who shot? That was not disclosed. There is no agitation against the Police. How is that?

5-30 P. M.

In Balki, what has happened? The Sub-Inspector belonging to S. C. was ordered to come out immediately. The Government takes away the Sub-Inspectors if they belong to SC/ST and dump them in C. O. D.. Why? What are the reasons? It is not a matter to be laughed. There is a Government Order issued from the Central Home Ministry that all the Sub-Inspectors belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe must be in executive and not in the C. O. D., If you put them in the Civil Rights Cell, it is also wrong. Normally what is a communal clash? A clash that takes place between the persons belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and nonScheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons. Therefore, you must set right all these things. Sir, for the information of the Government, the Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs and the Chief Minister, I give the following information. There are 146 Circles in the State and 146 Circle Inspectors out of which 13 Inspectors only belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. In Bangalore alone there are 27 Circle Inspectors and not even one is there from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. Why? You want to exclude the persons belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, from Bangalore. What are the reasons. I would like to know. Is it on communal ground or any other consideration? Of course, they have given only one Inspector belonging to Scheduled Tribe in Bangalore. Sir, recently they have promoted about 99 Sub-Inspectors and out of that 99 Sub-Inspectors, only 33 are from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. 9 of them have been posted in C. O. D., and 5 are in State Special Branch and 3 are in City Special Branch and the remaining are in Civil Right Cell and other sections and only 4 are in Executive. I would ask the Government to post as many Sub-Inspectors belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe as possible in the Executive. If the Government is serious, they must implement in the Civil Right Cell. If you get an Inspector from other community, there must be an additional Inspector belonging to Scheduled Caste. If there is an Inspector General of Police from other community, there must be an Additional Inspector General of Police from the Scheduled Caste. That is my submission. Do not make one community alone to occupy all the important positions of the state. It has now happened that one community is dominating and has occupied all the important positions in the state. I also demand that if there is a Chief Secretary from the other community, the Additional Chief Secretary must belong to Scheduled Caste. Then only the problems of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe people will be solved.

(MR. SPEAKER. in the Chair)

Another point is that about 31 Inspectors were promoted as Dy. Superintendents of Police. Only 3 of them are from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and only one is posted in the Executive. If you want to implement the Civil Right Cell in the Police force, you must increase it. Sir, for selection of Sub-Inspectors, they measure the Chest and height. Sir, as you are aware, the candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe do not possess the requisite chest as they eat only 'Soppu' and 'Ragi Mudde' You hospitalise these candidates. Please give them nice food. In the morning give them two Eggs, Mutton and Chapathis as breakfast and for lunch give them chicken, Mutton, Chikken-fry, nice rice, curds and two Bananas and in the evening give him 'Bondas'. If there is a Vegetarian, he will not be a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

SRI MALLUR ANANDA RAO.—The Speaker of the Kashmir Legislative Assembly is a person from the Scheduled caste and is purely a Vegetarian.

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—In the evening, given him some physical exercise. In the night, give him nice 'Biriyani' some side-dishes, outlets. You thus feed them for three months and measure their chest. They will be fit persons for Constable post, Police Sub-Inspector Post or any other post. You are rejecting the candidates from the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe because they do not possess 32" Chest. Therefore, I suggest you to develop those candidates by feeding them nicely and take them to the posts of Constables and Sub Inspectors. Therefore, in big places every Police Station should have adequate representation from the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

MR. SPEAKER.—I am wondering whether there is any clause in the Bill, to this extent...

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, I am speaking the fundamental. The Police must be there to protect the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and therefore the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates must be there in the executive.

There are two set of classes, one is Scheduled Castes and another is Non-Scheduled Castes. There will always be clashes between Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled castes. The Non-Scheduled Castes have burnt the houses of Scheduled Castes. So, caste plays an important role. I can quote any number of instances. Government can enquire it. Therefore, I suggest to the Government that the Police Department must have sufficient personnel to prosecute the offenders who commit offences under the Civil Rights Act. I want

the Government to see that the Civil Rights Act is implemented properly and effectively to avert atrocities on Scheduled Castes which is not on the increase. This measure which you have brought in, to put in the big guns in the villages to hold the key positions and their privileges to commit atrocities on Scheduled Caste people would be fine until I meet one big fellow. He told me that he has no caste feeling but his wife does not agree and said "what am I to do" I have seen big men who talk of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but they do not allow any Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in their houses. They talk nicely with them but when they go to their houses the so called big men keep them away at the end of the door. They will never allow them inside their houses. They never give a cup of drinking water. This is what is going on. These big guns under the pretext of helping Scheduled castes are ruining big institutions and are minting money out of this. Therefore, you have rightly brought it and this Bill keeps them away from political fields. I also urge upon the Government that whoever practices untouchability or commits offences under the Civil Rights Act should be disqualified to contest for Assembly elections and Parliamentary elections. Kindly see whether you can do this. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the Government of India has suggested to suitably amend the relevant Panchayat Raj Act. When they have asked you why don't you suggest that persons convicted of an offence under the Protection of Civil Rights Act be disqualified to contest for Assembly and Parliamentary elections, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Legislative Council elections. please examine this point. Further, I suggest that this provision may also be incorporated in the Corporation and Municipalities Act. I congratulate the Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs for having drafted this nice piece of legislation and hope that Sri. Ramiah, Hon'ble Minister for Panchayat Raj would implement it effectively and all the welfare measures meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. With these words I conclude and thank the Chair for the opportunity given to me to speak on this Bill.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂ. ಕುಮಾರಸ್ವಾಮಿ (ಕೆಪಿಎಂನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ಮನೋವರದೊಡನೆ ನಾನು ಹೈಕಲ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ಲಾಜ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಜಾತಿಭೇದವನ್ನು ಕೊರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಯ್ಯೋಯಾಗುವ ಕೈ ಅಗಲಿಕೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುಗೊಡುವುದು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವವರೆಗೆ ಇದೇ ವಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಉಂಟಾದರೆ, ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಗೆ ಇಂಥ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠವೇ ದೇಗುಲವು? ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕೊಲೆಗೆ ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಅಂಗವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಜಾರ್ಜ್ ಮುಂತಾದವರನ್ನು. ಎಂದು ಸಮಯ ಜಾರ್ಜ್ ಪೀಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು

ಬರದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ನಡೆಯದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. Unless the people take it very seriously and unless the officers take it seriously and they do it very honestly ಇಂಥ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ದೊರೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಲಾಭ ವಾದರೂ ಏನು? ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನೀತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಅವರ ಹೃದಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗಿ ನ್ಯಾಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಜನರನ್ನು ಉದ್ಧರಿಸಬೇಕು, ಸಮಾನತೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾಣಬೇಕು, ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವವೇ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಕಾರಣ, ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಮನು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗುವಂತಹ ಕಾನೂನು ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಈ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಕಾಸಿನ ಪ್ರಯೋ ಜನವೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬೇಗಾನೆ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಆರ್ಮಿಗಂಧವರು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರು ವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಕೊಡುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ಜಸ್ಟೀಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ೧೮ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಹಣ ಏನಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿತರಣೆ ಮಾಡು ತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನನ್ನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ೧೮ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಜನರಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡು ತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿ ಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ೧೮ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಪರಾಧಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಾದಯ್ಯನವರ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ನೆನಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ, Legislation without education is a failure, ಕಾನೂನು ತರತಕ್ಕ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಬೀರತಕ್ಕ, ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾ ಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನಂಥವರು, ನಿಮ್ಮಂಥವರು ಕೈಯಾಡಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಇದೆ. ಆ ದಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಾನೂನು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಸಫಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಜನ ಕೂಡ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆದರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾನೂ ಕೂಡ ೮-೧೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ವಕೀಲನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಕಾನೂನು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

MR. SPEAKER.—Now, I will put the consideration Motion to vote. The question is :

“That the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1981 be taken into consideration.”

The Motion was adopted

CLAUSE 2 to 5

MR. SPEAKER.—As there are no amendments, I put clauses 2 to 5 both inclusive to vote. The question is :

“That Clauses 2 to 5 both inclusive do stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted

Clause 2 to 5 both inclusive were added to the Bill

CLAUSE 1 ETC

MT. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That Clause 1, the Long Title, the Preamble and the Enacting Formula do stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Long Title, the Preamble and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

MOTION TO PASS

SRI B. RAMAIAH.—Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1981 be passed.”

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1981 be passed.”

The Motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.

THE KARNATAKA ECONOMIC OFFENCES (INAPPLICABILITY OF LIMITATIONS) BILL, 1981.

Motion to consider

SRI M.VEERAPPA MOILY (Hon. Minister for Finance and Tourism). Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Karnataka Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitations) Bill, 1981, be taken into consideration.”

The question was proposed

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಮೊಯ್ಲಿ.—ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ೧೯೭೪ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ Economic offences limitation Act 12 of 1974 ಅದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥ ಒಂದು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದರ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಏನೆಂದರೆ 1973 Criminal Procedure Code ೩೬ನೇ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅಪರಾಧ ಮಾಡಿದ ೬ ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಪ್ರೊಸೀಜರ್ ಕೋಡ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಯದ ನಂತರ ಅನಿಸ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ನಂತರ, ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷದ ನಂತರ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷದ ನಂತರ ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಜನ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಪೀನಲ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಅಥವಾ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್‌ಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ಟೆಪಲ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡು